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ATTEN: WILLIAM H. BOLLMAN
MANELLI DEMIDON & SELTER PLLC
2000 M STREET, NW
SUITE 700
WASHINGTON, DC 20016

EXAMINER

BRUCKART, BENJAMIN R

| | |
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2155

DATE MAILED: 06/15/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/709,487

Applicant(s)

BONEFAS ET AL.

Examiner

Benjamin R. Bruckart

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 May 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-90 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 31-55 and 67-85 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30, 56-66, 86-90 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Detailed Action

Status of Claims:

Claims 1-90 are pending in this Office Action.

Claims 1-30, 56-65, 86-90 are presented for examination.

Claims 31-55, 67-85 are withdrawn.

Claims 1, 9, 56, 57, and 86 are amended.

Claims 87-90 are new.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 5/16/06 have been fully considered but are not persuasive.

See remarks below.

Applicant's invention as claimed:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1-30, 56-65, 86-90 of the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter because the systems and methods of communicating and translating/transforming data are drawn to software features and the code to run those functions. There is no tangible embodiment for the 'system' or 'methods' in which the invention runs. The lack of hardware embodiment of

the invention leaves the invention open to non-statutory subject matter as processes just run on a processor without a tangible result.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-6, 8-17, 23-27, 30, 56-66, 86-90 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by U.S. Patent No 6,430,624 by Jamtgaard et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,877,095 by Allen.

Regarding claim 1, the Jamtgaard reference teaches a system for deploying content to devices (Jamtgaard: col. 2, line 40; col. 4, lines 34-39), comprising:

a translator operative to receive data sent from devices and to translate said data into a standardized format (Jamtgaard: col. 6, lines 54-67; col. 10, lines 1-20);

a content provider interface operative to receive said data in said standardized format (Jamtgaard: col. 6, lines 32-37; content connection handler and appliance connection handler; Fig 4, tags 40 and 44) and to provide content data in said standardized format (Jamtgaard: col. 7, lines 48-58, lines 12-26, 31-47 xml engine);

a transformer operative to receive said content data and to transform said content data into a format for a particular device (Jamtgaard: col. 8, lines 4-7; layout engine);

and state based information comprising at least one of a type of device originating a request (Jamtgaard: col. 6, lines 32-54).

The Jamtgaard reference fails to teach a session manager that examines content to identify and return state-based information.

However, the Allen reference teaches a session manager to examine data content communicated between said one or more devices and said content provider interface (Allen: col. 13, lines 38- col. 14, line 35; session manager checks token) and to identify and return state-based information based on interactions between said devices and said content provider (Allen: col. 13, lines 63- col. 14, line 2), said state based information comprising at least one of a type of device originating a request, a hypertext history and a content provider state maintained for a back-end information source (Allen: col. 6, lines 10-19; col. 13, lines 63- col. 14, line 2; lines 31-35; the token provides session state whether the user is verified to access the requests resource=backend system) in order to improve scalability, speed, efficiency, reliability, and security (Allen: col. 4, lines 49-57).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the method of receiving, translating, and transforming content as taught by Jamtgaard to include a session manager as taught by Allen in order to improve scalability, speed, efficiency, reliability, and security (Allen: col. 4, lines 49-57).

Regarding claim 2, the system according to claim 1, wherein:

said standardized format is an XML message (Jamtgaard: col. 2, line 53).

Regarding claim 3, the system according to claim 1, wherein:

said transformer is operative to select a transformation based on a pre-selected format (Jamtgaard: col. 7, lines 48-63; rml) and to transform said content data using said selected transformation (Jamtgaard: col. 7, lines 48-63).

Regarding claim 4, the system according to claim 3, wherein:

said transformation is selected from a group of XSL style sheets (Jamtgaard: col. 10, lines 60- col. 11, line 9).

Regarding claim 5, the system according to claim 3, wherein:

said transformer is operative to select a plurality of transforms (Jamtgaard: col. 10, lines 60- col. 11, line 9) and to apply said plurality of transforms in at least one of: sequentially and

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independently, to transform said content data (Jamtgaard: col. 10, lines 65- col. 12, line 65; example of html to rml page).

Regarding claim 6, the system according to claim 1, further comprising:

an extractor operative to access session information about a browser of said particular device (Jamtgaard: col. 5, lines 1-6; col. 7, lines 44-47).

Regarding claim 8, the system according to claim 1, wherein:

said devices are wireless devices (Jamtgaard: col. 5, lines 7-25).

Regarding claim 87, the system according to claim 1, wherein:

said content provider state comprises a session token that said content provider needs to perform transactions on behalf of said devices (Allen: col. 6, lines 10-19; col. 13, lines 63- col. 14, line 2; lines 31-35; authorized and identify user to allow access).

Regarding claim 9, the Jamtgaard reference teaches a method of communicating with devices that use different communication schemes (Jamtgaard: col. 4, lines 66- col. 5, line 6), comprising:

receiving first data from one or more devices (Jamtgaard: col. 6, lines 54-67);

translating said first data into a standardized format (Jamtgaard: col. 6, lines 54-67; col. 10, lines 1-20);

providing said translated data to a content provider interface (Jamtgaard: col. 6, lines 32-37; content connection handler and appliance connection handler; Fig 4, tags 40 and 44);

receiving second data response from said content provider interface in said standardized format (Jamtgaard: col. 7, lines 48-58, lines 12-26, 31-47 xml);

transforming said second data into content type specific forms for the one or more devices (Jamtgaard: col. 8, lines 4-7; layout engine); and

forwarding said transformed second data to said one or more devices (Jamtgaard: col. 20, lines 63-65); and

The Jamtgaard reference fails to teach a session manager that examines content to identify and return state-based information.

However, the Allen reference teaches a session manager to examine data content communicated between said one or more devices and said content provider interface (Allen: col. 13, lines 38- col. 14, line 35; session manager checks token) and to identify and return state-based information based on interactions between said devices and said content provider (Allen: col. 13, lines 63- col. 14, line 2), said state based information comprising at least one of a hypertext history and a content provider state maintained for a back-end information source (Allen: col. 6, lines 10-19; col. 13, lines 63- col. 14, line 2; lines 31-35; the token provides session state whether the user is verified to access the requests resource=backend system) in order to improve scalability, speed, efficiency, reliability, and security (Allen: col. 4, lines 49-57).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the method of receiving, translating, and transforming content as taught by Jamtgaard to include a session manager as taught by Allen in order to improve scalability, speed, efficiency, reliability, and security (Allen: col. 4, lines 49-57).

Regarding claim 10, the method according to claim 9, further comprising:

extracting information about said device from said first data (Jamtgaard: col. 5, lines 1-6; col. 7, lines 44-47).

Regarding claim 11, the method according to claim 10, wherein:

said extracted information includes device specific features (Jamtgaard: col. 5, lines 1-6; type of device).

Regarding claim 12, the method according to claim 10, wherein the transforming step comprises:

selecting an XSL style sheet based on said extracted information (Jamtgaard: col. 7, lines 48-63); and

using said selected XSL style sheet to transform said second data (Jamtgaard: col.s 11 and 12, the XSL stylesheet transformation).

Regarding claim 13, the method according to claim 10, wherein:

said extracted information includes information about a browser (Jamtgaard: col. 7, lines 46-47).

Regarding claim 14, the method according to claim 10, wherein:

said extracted information includes a message key (Jamtgaard: col. 8, lines 25-46).

Regarding claim 15, the method according to claim 14, further comprising:

selecting said content provider interface based on said message key (Jamtgaard: col. 8, lines 40, 41; URL address).

Regarding claim 16, the method according to claim 14, wherein:

said message key includes at least one of a vertical market; an action; an action type; and a content provider identifier (ID) (Jamtgaard: col. 8, lines 40, 41; URL address).

Regarding claim 17, the method according to claim 16, wherein:

said vertical market is a brokerage market, said action is a quote, said action type is at least one of a request and a response, and said content provider ID corresponds to a particular brokerage (Jamtgaard: col. 13, lines 51-53).

Regarding claim 23, the method according to claim 9, wherein:

said first data is a request (Jamtgaard: col. 6, lines 53-66).

Regarding claim 24, the method according to claim 23, wherein:

said request is a hyper-text transfer protocol (HTTP) request (Jamtgaard: col. 8, lines 25-29).

Regarding claim 25, the method according to claim 9, wherein:

said second data is a response (Jamtgaard: col. 7, lines 31-47; transmit to the requesting information device).

Regarding claim 26, the method according to claim 9, wherein:

said standardized format of said second data is an XML message format (Jamtgaard: col. 2, line 53).

Regarding claim 27, the method according to claim 9, wherein:

said content provider is a third party (Jamtgaard: Figure 4, tag 13).

Regarding claim 30, the method according to claim 9, wherein:

said device is a wireless device (Jamtgaard: col. 5, lines 7-25).

Regarding claim 88, the system according to claim 9, wherein:

said content provider state comprises a session token that said content provider needs to perform transactions on behalf of said devices (Allen: col. 6, lines 10-19; col. 13, lines 63- col. 14, line 2; lines 31-35; authorized and identify user to allow access).

Regarding claim 56, a method of communicating from a device to a controller using different communication schemes (Jamtgaard: col. 6, lines 54-67; col. 5, lines 7-25), comprising:

sending first data from one or more devices using one or more transmission formats to a controller (Jamtgaard: col. 6, lines 54-67); and

receiving from said controller second data using content specific forms for said one or more devices (Jamtgaard: col. 6, lines 64-67), wherein said first data is translated by said controller into a standardized format and conveyed to a content provider (Jamtgaard: col. 6, lines 59-64; col. 4, lines 61-66);

receiving said second data by said controller from said content provider in said standardized format (Jamtgaard: col. 7, lines 48-58, lines 12-26, 31-47); and

transforming by said controller said second data into said content specific forms (Jamtgaard: col. 8, lines 4-7; layout engine); and

The Jamtgaard reference fails to teach a session manager that examines content to identify and return state-based information.

However, the Allen reference teaches a session manager to examine data content communicated between said one or more devices and said content provider interface (Allen: col. 13, lines 38- col. 14, line 35; session manager checks token) and to identify and return state-based information based on interactions between said devices and said content provider (Allen: col. 13, lines 63- col. 14, line 2), said state based information comprising at least one of a hypertext history and a content provider state maintained for a back-end information source (Allen: col. 6, lines 10-19; col. 13, lines 63- col. 14, line 2; lines 31-35; the token provides session state whether the user is verified to access the requests resource=backend system) in order to improve scalability, speed, efficiency, reliability, and security (Allen: col. 4, lines 49-57).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the method of receiving, translating, and transforming content as taught by Jamtgaard to include a session manager as taught by Allen in order to improve scalability, speed, efficiency, reliability, and security (Allen: col. 4, lines 49-57).

Regarding claim 90, the system according to claim 56, wherein:

said content provider state comprises a session token that said content provider needs to perform transactions on behalf of said devices (Allen: col. 6, lines 10-19; col. 13, lines 63- col. 14, line 2; lines 31-35; authorized and identify user to allow access).

Regarding claim 57, a method of transforming data (Jamtgaard: col. 4, lines 58-66), comprising:

receiving a message (Jamtgaard: col. 6, lines 54-67; col. 10, lines 1-20);

extracting information from said message (Jamtgaard: col. 5, lines 1-6; col. 7, lines 44-47);

selecting transformation specifications based on said extracted information (Jamtgaard: col. 8, lines 31-34, lines 46-61);

session managing to examine data content within said message and to identify and return state-based information comprising at least one of a hypertext history and a session token based on interactions between one or more devices and a content provider (Jamtgaard: col. 8, lines 25-46); and

applying said selected transformation specifications and said state based information to said data (Jamtgaard: col. 8, lines 55-61).

The Jamtgaard reference fails to teach a session manager that examines content to identify and return state-based information.

However, the Allen reference teaches a session manager to examine data content communicated between said one or more devices and said content provider interface (Allen: col. 13, lines 38- col. 14, line 35; session manager checks token) and to identify and return state-based information based on interactions between said devices and said content provider (Allen: col. 13, lines 63- col. 14, line 2), said state based information comprising at least one of a hypertext history and a content provider state maintained for a back-end information source (Allen: col. 6, lines 10-19; col. 13, lines 63- col. 14, line 2; lines 31-35; the token provides session state whether the user is verified to access the requests resource=backend system) in order to improve scalability, speed, efficiency, reliability, and security (Allen: col. 4, lines 49-57).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the method of receiving, translating, and transforming content as taught by Jamtgaard to include a session manager as taught by Allen in order to improve scalability, speed, efficiency, reliability, and security (Allen: col. 4, lines 49-57).

Regarding claim 58, the method of claim 57, further comprising:

retrieving said transformation specifications from a database (Jamtgaard: col. 6, lines 37-40).

Regarding claim 59, the method of claim 57, further comprising cross-referencing said transformation specifications in said database to said extracted information (Jamtgaard: col. 6, lines 37-48).

Regarding claim 60, the method of claim 57, wherein:

said message includes a message key (Jamtgaard: col. 8, lines 25-46).

Regarding claim 61, the method according to claim 60 wherein:

said message key includes at least one of a vertical market; an action; an action type; and a content provider identifier (ID) (Jamtgaard: col. 8, lines 40, 41; URL address).

Regarding claim 62, the method of claim 57, wherein said message comprises:

session information including at least one of a user agent and a device type (Jamtgaard: col. 8, lines 34-41).

Regarding claim 63, the method of claim 57, wherein:

said transformation specifications are specified as XSL style sheets (Jamtgaard: col. 7, lines 48-63).

Regarding claim 64, the method of claim 63, wherein:

a single XSL style sheet is selected (Jamtgaard: col. 10, lines 65- col. 12, line 65; example of html to rml page).

Regarding claim 65, the method of claim 63, wherein:

multiple XSL style sheets are selected (Jamtgaard: col. 10, lines 65- col. 11, line 9).

Regarding claim 66, the method of claim 57, wherein:

said message is an XML message (Jamtgaard: col. 2, line 53).

Regarding claim 89, the system according to claim 57, wherein:

said content provider state comprises a session token that said content provider needs to perform transactions on behalf of said devices (Allen: col. 6, lines 10-19; col. 13, lines 63- col. 14, line 2; lines 31-35; authorized and identify user to allow access).

Regarding claim 86, the Jamtgaard reference teaches a system for communicating from a device to a controller using different communication schemes (Jamtgaard: col. 6, lines 54-67; col. 5, lines 7-25), comprising:

means for sending first data from one or more device using one or more transmission formats to a controller (Jamtgaard: col. 6, lines 54-67; col. 10, lines 1-20);

means for receiving from said controller second data using content specific forms for said one or more devices (Jamtgaard: col. 6, lines 54-67; col. 10, lines 1-20);

means for translating said first data by said controller into a standardized format conveyed to a content provider (Jamtgaard: col. 6, lines 59-64; col. 4, lines 61-66);

means for receiving said second data by said controller from said content provider in said standardized format (Jamtgaard: col. 7, lines 48-58, lines 12-26, 31-47); and

transforming by said controller said second data into said content specific forms (Jamtgaard: col. 8, lines 4-7; layout engine); and

The Jamtgaard reference fails to teach a session manager that examines content to identify and return state-based information.

However, the Allen reference teaches a session manager to examine data content communicated between said one or more devices and said content provider interface (Allen: col. 13, lines 38- col. 14, line 35; session manager checks token) and to identify and return state-based information based on interactions between said devices and said content provider (Allen: col. 13, lines 63- col. 14, line 2), said state based information comprising at least one of a hypertext history and a content provider state maintained for a back-end information source (Allen: col. 6, lines 10-19; col. 13, lines 63- col. 14, line 2; lines 31-35; the token provides session state whether the user is verified to access the requests resource=backend system) in order to improve scalability, speed, efficiency, reliability, and security (Allen: col. 4, lines 49-57).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the method of receiving, translating, and transforming content as taught by Jamtgaard to

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include a session manager as taught by Allen in order to improve scalability, speed, efficiency, reliability, and security (Allen: col. 4, lines 49-57).

Claims 7 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by U.S. Patent No 6,430,624 by Jamtgaard et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,877,095 by Allen in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,182,116 by Namma et al.

Regarding claim 7, the modified Jamtgaard reference teaches the system according to claim 1, receiving, translating, and providing data to a content provider. The modified Jamtgaard reference does not explicitly disclose sending the data to more than one content provider.

However, the Namma reference teaches a composer operative to generate a combined response to a particular device (Namma: col. 4, lines 2-10) from a plurality of responses received to a plurality of requests provided to a plurality of content providers (Namma: col. 3, lines 45- col. 4, line 18) in order to allow concurrent display of many requests and to reduces load on the browser (Namma: col. 30, lines 38-56).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the system of receiving, translating, and providing data to a content provider as taught by Jamtgaard to include a combined response as taught by Namma in order to concurrently display of many requests at once and to reduces load on the browser (Namma: col. 30, lines 38-56)

Regarding claim 29, the modified Jamtgaard reference teaches the method according to claim 9, wherein method of communicating with devices that use different communication schemes (Jamtgaard: col. 4, lines 66- col. 5, line 6), comprising: receiving, translating, and providing data to a content provider. The modified Jamtgaard reference fails to teach sending the data to more than one content provider.

However, the Namma reference teaches a composer operative to generate a combined response to a particular device (Namma: col. 4, lines 2-10) from a plurality of responses received to a plurality of requests provided to a plurality of content providers (Namma: col. 3, lines 45- col. 4, line 18) in order to allows concurrent display of many requests and to reduces load on the browser (Namma: col. 30, lines 38-56).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the system of receiving, translating, and providing data to a content provider as taught by Jamtgaard to include a combined response as taught by Namma in order to concurrently display of many requests at once and to reduces load on the browser (Namma: col. 30, lines 38-56)

Claims 18-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by U.S. Patent No 6,430,624 by Jamtgaard et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,877,095 by Allen in further view of U.S. Patent No. 5,899,975 by Nielson.

Regarding claim 18, the modified Jamtgaard reference teaches the method according to claim 9, receiving, translating, and providing data to a content provider. The modified Jamtgaard reference fails to teach style sheets applied independently to the second data.

However, the Nielson reference teaches at least two style sheets are selected and applied independently to the second data (Nielson: col. 7, lines 31-36) in order to extend the capabilities of style sheets adding additional functionality and a much more pleasing and semantically consistent presentation for the user (Nielson: col. 1, lines 54-57; col. 8, lines 28, 29).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the method of receiving, translating, and providing data to a content provider as taught by Jamtgaard to include two or more style sheets as taught by Nielson in order to extend the capabilities of style sheets and make a more pleasing presentation to the user (Nielson: col. 1, lines 54-57; col. 8, lines 28, 29).

Regarding claim 19, the method according to claim 12, wherein at least two style sheets are selected and applied to transform the second data (Nielson: col. 7, lines 31-36).

Regarding claim 20, the method according to claim 19, wherein the style sheets are applied sequentially (Nielson: col. 7, lines 31-36; applied to a particular document by priority; col. 1, lines 54-57; cascading).

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Regarding claim 21, the method according to claim 19, wherein an order of applying the style sheets is pre-selected (Nielson: col. 7, lines 31-36).

Regarding claim 22, the method according to claim 19, wherein at least three style sheets are applied both independently and sequentially (Nielson: col. 7, lines 31-36; applied to a particular document by priority; col. 1, lines 54-57; cascading).

Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by U.S. Patent No 6,430,624 by Jamtgaard et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,877,095 by Allen in further view of U.S. Publication No. 2002/0010716 by McCartney et al.

Regarding claim 28, the Jamtgaard and Allen references teach the method according to claim 9, receiving, translating, and providing data to a content provider. The modified Jamtgaard reference does not explicitly state querying a provider's database.

However, the McCartney et al reference teaches querying a provider database (McCartney: page 2, paragraph 0020); and

receiving a previously registered XSL style sheet associated with said new content provider from the provider database (McCartney: page 2, paragraph 0020) in order to optimize the web site for clients have different capabilities (page 1, paragraph 0007).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the method of receiving, translating, and providing data to a content provider as taught by Jamtgaard to include querying the provider database to get an XSL as taught by McCartney in order to optimize the web site for clients have different capabilities (page 1, paragraph 0007).

REMARKS

Applicant has amended each of the independent claims to amend the limitation with regard to state-based information.

The Applicant Argues:

The Jaamtgaard and Allen references do not teach "state based information comprising at least one of a type of device originating a request, a hypertext history and a content provider state

maintained for a back-end information source” and that the combination between Jamtgaard is nonsensical.

In response, the examiner respectfully submits:

1) The Jamtgaard reference in view of the Allen reference does teaches the amended claimed limitations.

The Jamtgaard reference teaches state based information by identifying type of device originating the request. “Using an ID, that may contain a URL, name/value pair and cookie information so that the system can determine which rule to apply to the data based on the device information” (Jamtgaard: col. 6, lines 32-54).

The Allen reference relied upon to teach the session manager with respect to state based information. The Allen reference teaches at least one of ‘a type of device originating a request, a hypertext history and a content provider state maintained for a back-end information source’ because Allen teaches a token or cookie containing the claimed information. The token contains information on the state of the user with the user’s unique ID and state as defined by applicant’s specification on page 18 (Allen: col. 6, lines 10-19; col. 13, lines 63- col. 14, line 2; lines 31-35).

The session manager maintains a content provider state for the user to determine whether the user is permitted access to a requested resource, such a web page. The states of the user’s session are determined based on the identity of the user and the session-state token depicting the client’s state with respect to the resource. The back-end information source is the requested web page that the client seeks.

2) Applicant argues the combination. The examiner has provided motivation to combine the two analogous prior art references. The Jamtgaard reference fails to teach a session manager that examines content to identify and return state-based information.

However, the Allen reference teaches a session manager to examine data content communicated between said one or more devices and said content provider interface (Allen: col. 13, lines 38- col. 14, line 35; session manager checks token) and to identify and return state-based information based on interactions between said devices and said content provider (Allen: col. 13, lines 63- col. 14, line 2), said state based information comprising at least one of a hypertext history and a content provider state maintained for a back-end information source

(Allen: col. 6, lines 10-19; col. 13, lines 63- col. 14, line 2; lines 31-35; the token provides session state whether the user is verified to access the requests resource=backend system) in order to improve scalability, speed, efficiency, reliability, and security (Allen: col. 4, lines 49-57).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the method of receiving, translating, and transforming content as taught by Jamtgaard to include a session manager as taught by Allen in order to improve scalability, speed, efficiency, reliability, and security (Allen: col. 4, lines 49-57).

3) Applicant on page 23 of the received amendment, states “a benefit of examining data...” to explain the reasoning behind the session manager’s activities. The examiner suggests if those reasons are supported and explained in the specification, to include those limitations into the claim limitations.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Benjamin R. Bruckart whose telephone number is (571) 272-3982. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:30PM with every other Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on (571) 272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Benjamin R Bruckart
Examiner
Art Unit 2155
brb

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SALEH NAJJAR
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER